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The last chapter is a discussion of capital punishment and seems to have little vital connection with the remainder of the book.

The English of the translation is involved and in many places lacks clearness and definiteness making it somewhat difficult reading.

The book on the whole is a valuable commentary on the modern school of criminology and should be read by everyone who desires familiarity with the leaders of modern thought in this field.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

University of Pennsylvania.

TRAIN, ARTHUR. *Courts, Criminals and the Camorra*. Pp. 253. Price, \$1.75. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1912.

Lord Bacon once said: "We are much beholden to Machiavelli and others who wrote what men do and not what they ought to do." If regarded from the same point of view the author of this volume certainly is worthy of peculiar esteem. He has shown from the record of personal experiences that our criminal procedure is as far from the letter of the law in its actual administration as our actual political government is from the purpose and intent of the framers of our constitution. The presumption of innocence is a "pleasant fiction" and in practice results in a "legal hypocrisy vastly less desirable than the frank attitude of our continental neighbors toward such subjects."

He has revealed the inside workings of the district attorney's office and shown how the various elements in the work of detection and prosecution of the criminal—the district attorney, the police, the press, and the personal friends or family of the criminal—are often antagonistic, making the work exceedingly complicated.

As in his previous writings he defends the much criticised jury and finds that it works substantial justice in the vast majority of cases. From a great store of personal knowledge and wide observation he discusses the question of "Why do men kill?" and aside from a catalogue of causes throws little new light on the subject.

A little more than two hundred pages are devoted to a first-hand study of the Camorra in Italy and the criminal Italian element in the United States. The picture is somewhat depressing but reveals the need for more strict police measures, not only in preventing the criminal immigrant from entering the United States but in dealing with the whole problem of the foreign criminal.

The book is written in the same fluent style characteristic of his "Prisoner at the Bar" and other works. It is not a scientific treatise but emphasizes the human element in the crime problem.

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WASHINGTON, BOOKER T. *The Man Farthest Down*. Pp. 390. Price, \$1.50. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1912.

It is not often that a tourist, after spending a few weeks among a foreign people and assay to write about them, ever produces anything valuable. This volume

is a unique exception to the rule. The author spent six weeks in Europe in almost as many countries investigating the people whom the ordinary tourist never sees, and out of this experience, supplemented by a very careful study of the latest literature concerning these peoples, has produced a volume unique in character and extremely valuable.

The vividness with which he portrays the condition of the man and the woman "farthest down," the clear-sighted analysis of their situation, the description of the causes which produced the results described, serve to place the author among the most accomplished social critics of his time. It was not to be supposed that Dr. Washington could write anything without betraying his burning interest in the improvement of his own race, so that one is not surprised to find the narrative filled with comparisons of the conditions of these peoples with those of the negroes in America. He compares the social, political, industrial, agricultural, religious and moral status of the man "farthest down" in Europe with the American negro and finds it not to his discredit. He insists again and again that conditions are not unlike except in the fact that the man at the bottom in Europe is the man who has been defeated and gone down, while the negro has never gotten up. The same race prejudices exist and in every instance, no matter what the causes of race differences may be, the race at the bottom is branded as "the inferior race."

His comparisons are not unfavorable to the negro race. He concludes: "The more I entered into the life of the people at the bottom, the more I found myself looking at things from the point of view of the people who are looking up rather than that of the people who are at the top looking down. . . . The man who is down, looking up may catch a glimpse of heaven, but the man who is so situated that he can only look down is pretty likely to see another and quite different place."

The book is written in excellent literary style. Its diction is clear and forceful. It deserves a wide circulation.

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